REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the outstanding final Office Action mailed August 23, 2005. Upon entry of the amendments in this response, claims 1, 3, 5 – 13, 16, 18 and 21 - 24 remain pending. In particular, Applicant has canceled claims 19, 20 and 25 without prejudice, waiver, or disclaimer. Applicant has canceled claims 19, 20 and 25 merely to reduce the number of disputed issues and to facilitate early allowance and issuance of other claims in the present application. Applicant reserves the right to pursue the subject matter of these canceled claims in a continuing application, if Applicant so chooses, and does not intend to dedicate the canceled subject matter to the public. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

The Office Action indicates that claims 1, 5, 7, 12 – 13, 16, 18-19 and 21 - 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by *Klein*. However, the rejection appears to be in the form of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103, and Applicant's comments will be presented as such. Additionally, the Office Action indicates that claims 6, 8 – 10, 16 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Klein* as applied to claims 1, 12 and 19 and further in view of *Forslow*. The Office Action further indicates that claim 11 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over modified *Klein* and *Linden* as applied to claims 1 and further in view of *Rosenberg*, and that claim 3 stands rejected over the modified *Klein* and *Linden* method as applied to claim 1 and further in view of *Forslow*. With respect to claims 19, 20 and 25, Applicant has canceled these claims and respectfully asserts that the rejection as to these claims has been rendered moot. With respect to the remaining claims, Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections.

<u>In this regard, Applicant respectfully agrees with the contention in the Office Action</u>

<u>indicating that *Klein* does not disclose the use of one-time URLs</u>. However, Applicant

respectfully disagrees with the contention that *Linden* somehow teaches such a use in the

manner recited in the pending claims.

With respect to *Linden*, *Linden* generally involves providing secure URL-based access

to private resources. In particular, *Linden* discloses:

> ***In a Web site system in which different private records or other resources
> are personal to different users, a method is provided for allowing users to
> securely access a private resource without the need to enter a username,
> password, or other authentication information, and without the need to
> download special authentication software or data to the user's computer.
> Each resource is assigned a private uniform resource locator (URL) which
> includes a fixed character string and a unique token***, and the URLs are
> conveyed by email (preferably using hyperlinks) to users that are entitled to
> access such resources. The tokens are generated using a method which
> distributes the tokens substantially randomly over the range of allowable token
> values ("token space"). The token space is selected to be sufficiently large
> relative to the expected number of valid tokens to inhibit the identification of
> valid tokens through trial and error. When a user attempts to access a private
> URL (such as to access a private account information page), a token validation
> program is used to determine whether the token is valid. ***The method may be
> used to provide users secure to access private account information on the
> Web site of merchant. Other practical applications include electronic gift
> certificate and coupon redemption, gift registries, order confirmation
> electronic voting, and electronic greeting cards.***

(*Linden* Abstract). (Emphasis added).

Thus, *Linden* is clearly involved with a user accessing information without a

password, for example, and not with transferring information between users where secure

access via one-time URLs is provided at both ends of the communication. This is in direct

contrast to the limitations recited in the pending claims.

Additionally, *Linden* discloses:

> Another practical application (not separately illustrated) involves sending the
> user 70 (FIG. 2) an email document 72 or *a Web page which includes a one-
> time-use URL (preferably as a hyperlink 74) to a private discount page 78*.
> The discount page 78 may, for example, give the user a 10% discount off the
> user's next purchase. Other users of the system would be sent like emails but
> which contain different tokens. In this application, the server application 40

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would use the tokens to prevent users from obtaining multiple discounts. ***This may be accomplished, for example, by deleting each issued token from a table once the token has been used.***

(*Linden* at column 11, lines 17 - 28). (Emphasis added).

Based on the representative teachings of *Linden* above, at least one patentable distinction between *Linden*, *Klein* and the pending claims is apparent. *Linden* does not involve using two one-time URLs to transfer information from a first network device using a first of the URLs to a second network device using the second of the URLs – neither does *Klein*. That is, *Klein* does not involve the use of one-time URLs, and *Linden* does not involve the use of two one-time URLs for transferring information. Thus, there is no teaching or reasonable suggestion among the references for an invention that clearly involves the use of two one-time URLs for transferring information. As will now be described in detail, this is in direct contrast to the limitations recited in the pending claims.

In this regard, claim 1 recites:

> 1.   A method for securely communicating information, said method comprising:
> communicating an address to a first network device via the Internet such that the first network device provides information corresponding to the address for use by a second network device;
> receiving encrypted information from the first network device via the Internet;
> enabling the encrypted information to be posted at the address; and
> enabling the second network device to access the address and retrieve the encrypted information posted at the address;
> ***wherein the address provided to the first network device is a first Uniform Resource Locator (URL) configured for a one-time use; and***
> ***wherein the second network device retrieves the encrypted information using a second URL, the second URL being configured for a one-time use.***

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully asserts that the cited art, either individually or in combination, is legally deficient for the purpose of rendering claim 1 unpatentable. In particular, Applicant respectfully asserts that none of the references or combinations thereof teaches or reasonably suggests at least the features/limitations emphasized above in claim 1. That is, there is no

teaching or reasonable suggestion among the references for using two one-time URLs as

recited above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 1 is in condition for

allowance.

Since claims 3, 5 – 11 and 21 are dependent claims that incorporate all the

features/limitations of claim 1, Applicant respectfully asserts that these claims also are in

condition for allowance. Additionally, these claims recite other features/limitations that can

serve as an independent basis for patentability.

With respect to claim 12, that claim recites:

> 12.   A system for enabling secure communication of information between a
> first network device and a second network device via the Internet, said system
> comprising:'
>   a secure tunnel system communicating with the Internet;
>   the secure tunnel system being configured to:
>   provide address information to a first network device via the
>   Internet;
>   receive encrypted information from the first network device via
>   the Internet;
>   *post the encrypted information using a first one-time use*
>   *URL associated with the address information; and*
>   *enable a second network device to access and retrieve the*
>   *encrypted information via the Internet using a second one-time use*
>   *URL while the encrypted information is posted.*

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully asserts that the cited art, either individually or in combination,

is legally deficient for the purpose of rendering claim 12 unpatentable. In particular,

Applicant respectfully asserts that none of the references or combinations thereof teaches or

reasonably suggests at least the features/limitations emphasized above in claim 12. That is,

there is no teaching or reasonable suggestion among the references for using two one-time

URLs as recited above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 12 is in condition

for allowance.

Since claims 13, 22 and 23 are dependent claims that incorporate all the features/limitations of claim 12, Applicant respectfully asserts that these claims also are in condition for allowance. Additionally, these claims recite other features/limitations that can serve as an independent basis for patentability.

With respect to claim 16, that claim recites:

> 16. A method for securely communicating information, said method comprising:
>> providing a first network device;
>> receiving, at the first network device, an address via the Internet;
>> receiving an input from a user, the input corresponding to the user's intent to have information communicated to a second network device;
>> in response to the user input, establishing communication with a third network device via the Internet, the third network device being configured to provide the first network device with a first Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for use by the first network device and a second URL for use by the second network device, *the first URL being configured for a one-time use such that the first network device can post encrypted information at the address using the first URL, the second URL being configured for a one-time use such that the second network device can retrieve the encrypted information from the address using the first URL; and*
>> *receiving the first and second URL's from the third network device.*

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully asserts that the cited art, either individually or in combination, is legally deficient for the purpose of rendering claim 16 unpatentable. In particular, Applicant respectfully asserts that none of the references or combinations thereof teaches or reasonably suggests at least the features/limitations emphasized above in claim 16. <u>That is, there is no teaching or reasonable suggestion among the references for using two one-time URLs as recited above.</u> Therefore, Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 16 is in condition for allowance.

Since claims 18 and 24 are dependent claims that incorporate all the features/limitations of claim 16, Applicant respectfully asserts that these claims also are in condition for allowance. Additionally, these claims recite other features/limitations that can serve as an independent basis for patentability.
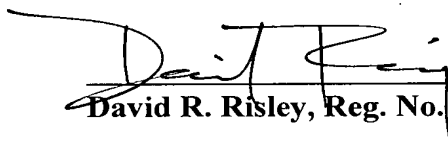
Cited Art Made of Record

The cited art made of record has been considered, but is not believed to affect the patentability of the presently pending claims.
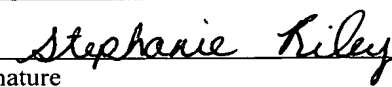
CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing amendments and for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that all objections and/or rejections have been traversed, rendered moot, and/or accommodated, and that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (770) 933-9500.

Respectfully submitted,

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Stephanie Riley
Signature